



COFFEEN!

Valuable Lesson Taught by an Indiana Village.

In the Battles of Civilization the Public Offices are Strategic Points that the Revolutionary Forces Must Conquer as Places of Vantage to Enforce their Principles—In Revolutionary Times All Issues are National Because all Resolve Themselves in the Conquest or Loss of these Strategic Points.

The straggling, obscure little village of Coffeen, located in Southern Indiana, took last week a conspicuous place on the list of illustrations that go to prove that in these days there is no such thing as "Local Issues," that all issues are national, that the one universal issue is whether the brutal, idle class of capitalists shall continue to rule and live on the backs of the workers, or whether the working class shall throw this class overboard, rule, and itself enjoy the fruits of its own labor.

The Mayor of Coffeen has taken a hand in the miners' strike, he has hidden the strikers to enter the village; in this way he has put a spoke in the wheels of the strike, and, correspondingly, given valuable aid to the miner bosses. It is quite certain that, when this mayor was running for office, his backers ran him on "Local Issues"; equally sure it is that, had the workers set up a Socialist Labor party candidate against him, the Coffeen Goo-Gos, "Citizens' Unionists," Glasgow-Plan Reformers and the rest of such preciousnesses of local Coffeen celebrity, together with their labor fakir appendages, would have set up the "Local Issues" cry with intensified fervor. "What!" would they have exclaimed, "National issues, questions of wages and the like in a local campaign?" and they would have continued to argue: "The qualifications of a Mayor are purely business qualifications; the only question to consider is whether he knows how to keep the village clean, how to keep the pigs off the streets, how to see to it that the street lamps don't go out too early, how to keep taxation down, etc. What has a man, with such duties to perform, to do with the wages question, the finance question, the tariff question, the Labor or the Capitalist question? Nothing! To fill the duties of his mayoralty office, he need not even know that such questions exist." And so to one they would, with these specious arguments, have carried the day.

Yet here we have it. At this important, critical moment for the miners working in the neighboring mines, the latent truth bursts forth: "Local Issues" appear in their true colors. The Mayor sides with the fleecers of labor.

Instances of this sort are numerous. The leading one of the village postmaster in France, who stopped the flight of Louis XVI. and sent him back to Paris, may be said to head the list of such instances in modern history. The Goo-Gos and other "reformers" in the days of the French Revolution must have protested violently against considering the attitude taken on "National Issues" by a village postmaster before he was appointed. Had they had their way, however, the inherent "National Issue" forces, latent in all political office, would have asserted themselves on the occasion of the King's flight in a way just the reverse of that in which it did assert itself with the revolutionary postmaster—and the revolution would undoubtedly have been hampered.

Public office is pre-eminently the place where deep social and political issues break into bloom. At times of popular stagnation this fact is obscured, and then crops up the silly, superficial notion that distinguishes between "National" and "Local" issues. Soon, however, as the period of stagnation begins to be superseded by one of activity, the fallacy of the notion begins to spring into view; and when the fever heat of a revolutionary period has finally been reached, one illustration after another turns up proving the fact that all office, from President down to dog-catcher, is a place of vantage for which the contending issues justly, instinctively strive, because each such office offers added opportunities for the issue that holds it to assert itself and overcome the issue that opposes it, and that, not being equally entrenched, stands at a disadvantage. All public office is a strategic point.

The working class of Coffeen is now learning this valuable lesson; the working class of the now Greater New York has often been taught the lesson; and the lesson has been taught at the point of the bayonet, at the edge of the club, at the glint of "Gatling guns on paper" to every town and hamlet during the last fifteen years. It is a lesson not easily learned, but one that is always learned in the end. To what extent it has been learned by the proletariat of the Greater New York will be seen next November when the Socialist Labor party poll will have been counted.

From one end of the country to the other the slogan now should be "Coffeen!" That word alone, properly explained, properly understood, should suffice to wipe out Goo-Goolism and all other capitalist false pretences. It stands for the principle, unshakable by fact, that from sunrise on January 1 of each year to each year's sunset on December 31, whatever the seeming issue, only one issue is now and henceforth uppermost until settled; the issue, shall the idle Capitalist Class live and rule, or shall the Industrious Proletariat rule and live?

The side that holds the principal and most numerous public offices holds also the principal and most numerous strategic points; that side will conquer, the other will be conquered.

FREE SPEECH

Interfered With Under the Shadow of Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, Mass., August 10.—Comrade Martha Moore Avery was arrested Sunday morning for persisting in exercising the right of free speech and addressing an open air meeting, despite the orders of the police. The meeting was held in Roslindale, in a public square near the corner of Washington and Ashland streets, and several hundred people were present, but no permit had been obtained.

When the crowd advanced to the chair which had been procured to serve as a speaker's stand, Sergeant McCausland, with ten bluecoats behind him, stepped forward and informed Comrade Avery, who was the leader, that there was a law against speaking in the streets, and that she would be arrested if she proceeded.

"I have the right of free speech," said Comrade Avery. "I shall go on. I think I am keeping within the law."

"Very well. I will give you five minutes to move on, and then I shall be obliged to arrest you," said the sergeant.

"I will take those five minutes to speak to those ladies and gentlemen," she said. "I am a candidate of the Socialist Labor party for the School Committee, and should have the right to speak. The Socialists believe in order. We didn't come here to-day to cause any disturbance. We wish to benefit labor. If we are to have rights, we must stand up for our rights. Our candidates are nominated and our campaign begun. Mr. T. C. Brophy is our candidate for Governor. You should all vote for him. We do not meet here to obstruct the streets, as the officer would have it, but to hold a quiet, peaceable meeting, and if the streets were really obstructed we would willingly get away. Before the American people there are grave issues. We, who are the people, are deprived of many of our privileges. Our political privileges have been curtailed. Our fathers fought and bled for the country. My father and great grandfather gave up their lives for the Union. Therefore I think I have something of an interest in the welfare of this country. I want to say to you that you must guard your political privileges. You are not free men to-day, as your ancestors intended you should be."

The sergeant held his watch in his hand, and when the five minutes were up he interrupted the speaker, who was in the midst of a sentence beginning: "The power of producing wealth"—saying, "Madam, you have already broken the law."

"Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you all for your attention, and bid you good day," said Comrade Avery smilingly, as she stepped down from the chair and marched away between the police officers.

The crowd applauded her. Comrade Avery got back and later in the day delivered the arrest to a crowd who have a permit to meet in Boston Common Sunday afternoon.

This incident has aroused much interest. From unexpected sources aid has come and encouragement to fight the battle to a finish and establish free speech over the heads of the Anarchist forces of capitalism. The following call has been issued by the American Section of Boston, of which Comrade Martha Moore Avery is a member:

TO THE PUBLIC

and especially to those trade organizations whose purpose is the amelioration and emancipation of Labor the undersigned make the following appeal for financial aid and moral support in their effort to maintain the constitutional right of citizens to free speech.

On Sunday, August 8th, 1897, at 10:45 a. m., in the section of Boston called Roslindale, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose soil is made sacred by the landing of our Pilgrim fathers, the blood of the Revolutionists, followed by Garrison and Phillips, who made glorious pages of history for the right of free assemblage.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY in maintenance of their rights were molested in the person of MARTHA MOORE AVERY, who was arrested while addressing some four or five hundred persons, on the charge of "Loitering on the streets and obstructing the traffic," which charge is not true.

OUR DETERMINATION IS TO ESTABLISH OUR RIGHT TO FREE ASSEMBLAGE AND FREE SPEECH

In these trying times when the miners of the West are driven from pillar to post by injunctions, fines and imprisonment.

In the East, factories are closing; smokeless furnaces; hunger threatening.

Friends and Comrades, opportunity equalled by responsibility demand of you an answer.

Shall Massachusetts write her name high on the roll of honor in the States, or shall she laggard lie bleeding under the iron heels of capitalist oppression.

Our fight is your fight, therefore we ask of you to contribute money for the necessary expenses to push this case to a final conclusion through the courts.

Send subscriptions, lists and monies to

DAVID GOLDSTEIN,

11 Southwood St., Roxbury, Mass.

Organizer Boston American Section, S. L. P.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The Section has set up the following ticket:

For treasurer, Edward Kuppinger, upholsterer; for Judge of Probate, John De Bruyn, cigarmaker.

SOCIAL CONTRASTS

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE,

Bulletin of Luxury!

In the World of Fashion. MRS. DELAFIELD'S COTILLON AT THE WALDORF—DINNER WITH VAUDEVILLE.

The Waldorf has become a favorite place for fashionable dancing parties. The Louis XVI. ballroom, with its exquisitely painted ceiling and walls panelled with mirrors, and the adjoining old English drawing rooms and balcony are admirably adapted to small dances.

The succession of dances given at the Waldorf was kept up last evening by a ball given by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield for her daughter, Miss Emily Delafield. Two hundred young people were asked. Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Philip Sands and Mrs. Charles Sands assisted Mrs. Delafield in receiving her guests. At 10:30 o'clock Alexander Hadden and Miss Emily Delafield opened a cotillon, which was danced after the English custom for one and a half hours steadily. The supper was served at small tables in the café and winter garden, and the ball closed with two hours of informal dancing.

It was four years ago that Mrs. Delafield gave her last entertainment. Then she lived at 20 Washington square. For several years Mrs. Delafield and her two children, Miss Emily Delafield and Frederick Prime Delafield, wandered about the world, spending most of their time in Japan and India, and returning home late last summer. At the close of the winter season Mrs. Delafield will go abroad again with her family.

The dancing class organized by Mrs. George F. Shady closed its series of meetings last evening with a dance in Hodgson's Assembly Rooms, 543 Fifth avenue. About fifty members of the class were present.

The home of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt has not been the scene of many social entertainments since Mr. Vanderbilt's death, but her son, George Vanderbilt, invited several acquaintances a few evenings ago to meet his cousin, Cornelius Barker, of London. Mr. Barker is the guest of Mrs. Vanderbilt.

In a few evenings a lady very well known in society will follow out the prevailing social sentiment and give a bacchanalian dinner party. The hostess—a widow—who draws a large income from estates in this country, France and England, will give her Bohemian function at one of the large hotels, as her private drawing rooms will not accommodate the number of friends she expects to entertain. The gayeties of the evening will begin at 7 o'clock with a concert by a Hungarian band. When dinner is announced the hostess, with eighteen guests, will sit at a crescent-shaped table, from which the diners will look upon a small stage. Each course of the dinner will be marked by a new selection from the orchestra. For two weeks the hostess has been in communication with a theatrical agent, and she has made out a carefully selected list of variety stars, the brightest of which will be two skirt dancers. Fifty more friends will call in at 9 o'clock, and then the dining room will be turned into a vaudeville theatre, with a singer from the Metropolitan Opera House as an artistic relief. Dancing will conclude the entertainment.

Yachting News.

THE ELITE AMUSES ITSELF ON THE WATER.

More than the usual number of small racing craft are built. At least ten orders have been placed for catboats and as many more for yachts in the knockabout class. There will be some excellent racing in the thirty-foot class this season, judging from the work done in the past. It was then, and it will still be, a question of handling the boats in a race that will tell. Whether Herreshoff can turn out any more of these craft on a little faster lines remains to be seen, but it is not likely they will be permitted to race in the class without a handicap.

Except in the small clubs, the elections are pretty well cut-and-dried affairs, but among the small organizations there is generally a spirit of rivalry that results in drawing attention to the club and is of material assistance in the recruiting of new members. It is practically settled that Clarence A. Postley, the Colonia's owner, will be the Larchmont's next commodore, and that George J. Gould will be re-elected in the Atlantic Club. That Edward M. Brown will again serve the New York Yacht Club is well understood, and Henry C. Rouse, of the stanch schooner Iroquois, will probably continue to guide the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club on its prosperous course.

There is talk of nominating William R. Hearst for commodore of the American Yacht Club. There is no doubt he would make a good officer if he will accept. His steamer Buccaneer, formerly the Unquowa, is a tidy craft, with plenty of speed, now that she is fitted with new Almy boilers, and she ought to make a good flagship.

"The object in making the new rule concerning right of way at the start," said the owner of a schooner yacht, "is really to give every one an even chance. A strong effort is being made to have a 'one-gun' start for all classes next season, and the new rule will, it is thought, force designers to build up to the limit, but not beyond it. The consequence is we shall have better work than ever at the start and no time allowance to figure out, as all the boats will start on an equal footing according to the new classification."

AND THEN AT THIS!

Bulletin of Misery!

Pretty Girl Goes Mad.

LACK OF EMPLOYMENT CAUSED THE MIND OF BERTHA FRIEDMAN TO GIVE WAY—COURT HELD ON THE STREET.

Magistrate Flammer yesterday afternoon held court in the street in front of the Harlem Police Court and signed a paper committing Bertha Friedman to Bellevue Hospital to have her mental condition determined. The Magistrate used one of the wheels of the coach in which the young woman was conveyed as a desk on which to write his name to the papers. A large crowd witnessed the performance.

Bertha is an extremely pretty girl of nineteen. She became violently insane at No. 100 East Eighty-third street, where she lived with her sister, who is married to Elias Marks, a Grand street tailor. Bertha is a milliner, but has been out of employment for seven months. The fact that she was poor and unable to get work caused her mind to give way.

Ill Health and Loss of Work Causes John Huber to Hang Himself.

Ill health, lack of work and despondency caused John Huber to hang himself yesterday afternoon in the cellar of his home, No. 127 Cedar street. Huber was 57 years old. He had been out of work since last July. He was formerly employed at Schoningers, where he had worked as a varnisher for about 18 years.

From 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon until after dark Cecilia Frank wandered about the streets of New York seeking shelter for herself and her seven days' old infant.

At 8 o'clock Saturday night, worn out and discouraged, the young mother stumbled up the stoop of a house in Avenue A, near Seventh street, and clutching her dying baby in her arms, sat down and wept aloud in sheer despair.

A woman, hearing the other woman crying, opened the door of her poor home, and asked the sufferer in. Hearing Cecilia Frank's pitiful story, this good Samaritan offered her shelter. The mother's life was saved by the kindness of this stranger, whose name Cecilia Frank does not know, but the long exposure to the chilling air had been too much for the week-old baby. It died during the night.

Ten or twelve days ago an eighteen-year-old girl, who gave the name Cecilia Freund, and said she had no home or friends, applied for admission to the City Emergency Hospital, in Twenty-sixth street. She was admitted to the maternity ward, and there, on Sunday, April 11th, her baby was born. It was christened "Louis," and the girl-mother said its father's name was William Freund.

Two days after the birth of the baby, Cecilia, with her child, was transferred to the convalescent ward at Bellevue. Both mother and child gained strength and health rapidly, and on Saturday Dr. Dow, in charge of the convalescent ward, discharged them.

When told that she must leave the hospital, the girl wept and begged to be allowed to remain longer.

Tried to Leave the Baby Behind.

"I have no place to go," she said; "no place where I dare take my baby."

She asked to be allowed to leave the child. She tried to give it to an Italian woman named Rosie Laroque, whose own baby had died shortly after birth. Failing in that, say the nurses in the ward, she concealed the baby beneath a sheet of her cot, and tried to go away and leave it. She was detained, and Dr. Dow was summoned. He questioned the girl, who finally broke down and said that she was not Cecilia Freund, but Cecilia Frank, and that her parents lived at No. 101 Allen street.

Dr. Dow had her mother summoned. The two women left the hospital, taking the baby with them. That was at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Dr. Dow had given the address of the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, the Home for the Friendless and the Foundling Hospital. At 5:30 in the afternoon Cecilia applied at the convalescent ward again and begged to be readmitted. Her mother was not with her, and she explained that she had reached the office of the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor too late to catch the boat for Randall's Island.

"The baby is sick," she said, "and I have no place to go."

Dr. Dow again examined the baby and told the girl he could not take it back into the hospital.

"You had better go to the office," he said, "and they will send you in an ambulance to some other institution."

Cecilia did not go to the office. She went into the streets, and in a dazed way, walked about looking for shelter for herself and the child until she dropped down utterly fatigued on the door step of the Good Samaritan in Avenue A.

When early yesterday morning the young mother left the hospital shelter of her unknown friend's abode she carried the dead body in her arms to Bellevue, and, before the officers of the hospital were astir, she asked the gateman to show her the way to the morgue.

Sought Friendship of the Morgue.

"I want to leave my baby," she said. "It is dead now. It was alive yesterday, but they put us out of the hospital and it died. I dare not take it home."

The gateman did the only thing he could have done under the circumstances. He sent the half-dazed woman, with the little corpse in her arms, around to the Twenty-second Street Police Station. There the girl again told her pitiful story.

TART ITEMS

From St. Louis that Throw Light on Many Interesting Things.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—The movement here in St. Louis is now in a steady onward march, and the outlook for the future is bright. Yes; it is safe to predict that by the first of the year our membership will have doubled. The hot weather has kept the Comrades away from the business meetings a good deal, but our open air meetings are without exception a success. I believe that by this means a good many Socialists are made, judging from the interest taken and the questions asked. Our speakers, Comrades Fry, Poelling, Knobel and Scheidler, are doing fine work, all working on the same line, no more half-baked reformers standing in our way.

About the middle of last month the "Debs Democracy" landed in St. Louis in the person of one Burns, of Chicago, but up to now it has been able to gather under its wings only a few single taxers, a few labor fakirs and some of the expelled members of Section St. Louis. I attended their first meeting. There were some 50 or 60 people present. The orator of the day was one W. C. Bohanan, whose platform is the Lord's Prayer; then came the Single-taxer-ex-People's-party-ex-Union Labor-party-ex-Democratic-party Sheridan Webster, talking on colony schemes. Then the chairman asked whether other "comrades" had anything to say. I got up, asking for the floor, but the fakirs must have "caught on," for at once a motion was made from the other side of the hall to "proceed with organizing," whereupon about three-fourths of all present left.

The 8th and 18th Ward Clubs will build a hall before long in North St. Louis, where the labor will be furnished by Comrades out of employment and the money by those working; the plans will be given by one of the Comrades free. The total estimate is about \$150 for material.

Section St. Louis has a picnic and raffle at Hoehn's Grove on August 22, where, as one of the main attractions, THE GREAT DEBATE, SOCIALISM VS. SINGLE TAX, will come off. The participants in the contest are local on both sides.

A ROUSING MEETING

Held in Manchester, N. H., Despite Attempted Police Intimidation.

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 8.—I wrote you two weeks ago about the biggest Socialist meeting we had ever held. Last night we had one almost twice as big as the biggest. Some 1,200 people listened for nearly two hours to the solid shot which Comrade Joseph Maloney, of Lynn, gave them. Comrade Maloney proved to be just the man to speak to the workers of Ward Five, and the shouts and applause which greeted the Comrade was good music to the Socialists. The police tried to stop the meeting, but did not succeed. The big crowd to a man hooted the blue-coats. Comrade Payne acted as chairman. A goodly number of books were sold. It was the first Socialist meeting held in Ward Five, and was successful in every way.

F. G. R. GORDON.

SPREAD OF SOCIALISM.

Brought on in Virginia by the Hellishness of Conditions.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 9.—It affords me great pleasure to note the growth of Socialism in America and the showing up Ruskin is receiving should teach Socialists to be cautious how they drop into traps set for them.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by Section Richmond, I visited Danville on the 21st of August for agitation purposes, and must say that I was more than pleased with what I saw and heard there. Owing to circumstances over which I had no control, we failed to have a meeting, but I succeeded after much running around in securing the signatures of eight intelligent citizens for membership, and left there with the promise that the other two would be secured ere the week ended. The great advantage Section Danville when organized will have over other Virginia Sections lies in the nativity of its material. This has been our great drawback here. The cry about Socialism being un-American, foreign to the soil, etc., has had the effect of keeping many away from us who believe as we do. However, I am glad to report progress here. We recently added to our small band Mr. A. B. McCulloch, a worker of sterling character and possessing the courage of his convictions.

As an index to the prosperity we are having in the old confederate capital, I would state that there are considerably over 2,000 vacant dwellings here, and fully ten per cent. of the business houses are vacant. The city is \$3,000,000 or more in debt, her expenses are increasing, and the only way our intelligent city fathers can see to meet them without letting it go out to the world that they are increasing the taxes is to increase the valuation, despite the fact of an actual decrease in values of 40 per cent. This dishonest way of dealing with the question is too well understood to deceive anybody. Three hundred and sixty-nine (I think this was the number) business men were recently called before the Police Court of Richmond for failing to take out licenses.

Recently the Allen & Ginter branch of the American Tobacco Company gave 200 or more of their female cigarette makers a ten days' furlough, and while they were off the company put in some machines, each capable of turning out 175,000 cigarettes a day. When the employees reported for work their furloughs were extended world without end. Despite this saving, the price of

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WEST VIRGINIA.

Comrade Harry Carless and his Stereopticon Shedding Light.

One of the Few Socialist Addresses yet Held in Steve Elkins' Balliwick was Held Last Sunday in Wheeling Before a Large Audience Most of Whom Heard for the First Time the Secret of Increasing Popular Poverty Midst Increasing Wealth and the Way Out—The Advance Agent of Prosperity.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 9.—Last night a large audience assembled in the Bimetallic Hall, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, and listened to a lecture by Harry Carless, a Socialist Labor party speaker of New York. The address was not under the auspices of the Bimetallic organization; he was given the privilege of speaking in the hall without charge as a matter of courtesy, for no other place for holding the meeting was available. The speaker, in commencing his address, cordially thanked the club for their kindness. He proved to be a man of more than ordinary intelligence and considerable force.

His address was well received and frequently aroused applause. He spoke in the dark, as the light was shut off in the room in order to display the stereopticon views on the canvas. These illustrations were varied and interesting, and helped to impress the speaker's points more forcibly on the minds of his hearers. The subject dealt with was the reason why the working class is at present unemployed. He referred to McKinley's promises glibly made from his porch at Canton that immediately after election the mills would open, wheels of industry revolve, etc., and yet on the 2d of March, just as he was bidding his fellow citizens goodbye, he made the ominous remark that the future was a sealed book. It was the speaker's opinion that if the future was a sealed book on the 2d of March it was before the previous November. He stated that the trouble with the country was that both the Republican and the Democratic parties were controlled by the capitalist class, which he termed the parasites of society. In 1884 the voters of the country had put in the Democratic party as a change. In 1888 Ben Harrison was elected, and times grew worse. Then they put in Grover again, and things kept on the downward grade.

Now McKinley had been put in, and it was the speaker's opinion that at the end of the four years of McKinley's term the times would be even much worse than they are now. Then another party, presumably the Democratic party, would be put into power.

There would be no change until society was differently organized, until the producers of wealth became the owners of that which they produced, and this change could not be accomplished unless the working class organized itself in the Socialist Labor party and conquered the public power. He cited several reasons why the people of the country were not employed. Among some of the reasons mentioned was the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and the introduction of modern machinery. In all branches of industry machines were taking the places of men, thus throwing thousands upon thousands out of employment and enormously increasing the capitalist's profits by decreasing immensely the cost of production and increasing greatly the capacity for production. The argument that the men thrown out of employment by the use of new machinery could find employment in making the machines, was denied by the statement that machines, instead of being made by men, were made by other machines. While invention and improved machinery under the present social system was a curse, yet they would be a blessing if the working class received their proportion of the benefits they bring.

He said the Socialists, while they advocated common ownership, did not ask for any division of wealth, but that the instruments by which wealth was produced should be in the hands of those who produced it. The Socialist idea was that instead of a few men owning and controlling the production of wealth, the workmen should possess this power themselves, elect their own foremen and superintendents and regulate their hours of employment, so that production should correspond with consumption, thus furnishing steady employment to labor and preventing the producers of wealth from starving in the midst of plenty, owing to the fact that it was owned by a few.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

E. E. D., Ontario, Cal.—Send us the names of the two Socialist papers that are fighting each other, and we shall publish your fable, together with one of our own, with which to supplement yours. The two together will shed a good deal of light where light is needed.

A. E. B., Waterbury, Conn.—Men who hold your views are in constant contradiction with themselves: One day they tell us THE PEOPLE is too scientific. It should not address itself to Socialists only. It should remember that it is intended to reach non-Socialists also to teach, convert, enlighten them, warn them against the pit-falls in their path; and another day, while we are doing that very thing, they tell us that matter that appears in THE PEOPLE is useless, for "us Socialists" or "we Socialists" know all about it, etc. THE PEOPLE can't take your advice without putting itself in as contradictory and vacillating a position as you put yourself in. Nor will your threat affect it; it has prospered mid threats.

THE PEOPLE.
Published at 184 William Street, New York,
—EVERY SUNDAY—

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS
Invariably in advance:
One year..... \$1.00
Six months..... .50
Three months..... .30
Subscription Trial, one month..... .10

As far as possible, rejected communications
will be returned if an address and stamps are
enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New
York, N. Y., Post office, on April 6th, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,088
In 1892 (Presidential).....	13,381
In 1896 (Presidential).....	21,187
In 1898 (Presidential).....	23,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,664

Administration after administration and party after party have perished in their desperate attempts to fit the youthful colonial garments, made by our Fathers after a by-gone fashion, over the expanded limits and generous outlines of a matured nation. There are patches here and there; there are grievous rents and holes here and there; there are ludicrous and painful exposures of growing limbs everywhere; and the party in power and the party out of power can do nothing but mend and patch, and revamp and cleanse and scour, and occasionally, in the wilderness of despair, suggest even the cutting off the rebellious limbs that persist in growing beyond the swaddling clothes of its infancy.

A CHALLENGE.

In our issue of the 1st instant we printed in full a correspondence between Comrade O. M. Howard, of Medford, Oklahoma Territory, and the Popocratic Senator, Mr. Henri W. Young, of Independence, Kansas. Its publication was intended as the basis for some future action, which we now initiate. Senator Young's letter is well elucidated by the letter that precedes and the one that follows it, and it contains in excellently condensed form the nature of the charge brought against the Socialist Labor party—the charge of its being "narrow, bigoted, unreasonable and impracticable."

We now issue this challenge: We shall open a column to concise letters from Populists, Debalists, "Reformers" generally proving their charge and giving their names and occupations, and we engage to accompany each letter with a demonstration of the fact that the writer either is at sea on economics, or at sea on sociology, or is incredulous as to the possibility of overthrowing capitalism, or is intent upon getting a job and feathering his own nest at the expense of the voters; in other words, we shall demonstrate that by our "narrowness," "bigotry," "unreasonableness" and "impracticability" these gentlemen mean that we insist in not accepting nonsense, in rejecting twaddle and in exposing hypocrisy.

If Senator Henri W. Young will start the ball, we shall prove all three upon him.

SWINE READS SWINE.

The Queen Regent of Spain, nominal head of the organized Anarchists of that country, writes to the now widow of Cánovas del Castillo, until last Sunday the actual head of the organized Anarchists of Spain, a letter of condolence, that sums up the expressions of "horror and regret" with which all the organized and ruling Anarchists of the world have been seized by Goll's act, and which is echoed by all the dupes, whose judgments they dominate. The Socialists, being neither Anarchists nor dupes, neither indulge in hypocrisy nor succumb to sentimentalism. At the sight of one Anarchist felon laid low by another of his genus, the Socialist sees only a natural tragic incident of the tragic drama that is now being enacted on the stage of history by characters that are but the obverse and reverse of the same medal—Anarchist or Capitalist Society.

The criminal taking off of Cánovas del Castillo by Goll, to be soon followed by the equal though more ceremonious crime of Goll's execution, both preceded by the savage outrage of the bomb-throwing by Goll's crew into the midst of a peaceful procession at Barcelona, bring into strong relief the "Swine Reads Swine" character of the existing social system, and have for their effect to nerve the Socialist movement to redoubled efforts looking to the speediest possible uprooting of such crime-breeding conditions.

Where the living of one man is made dependent upon the will of another the inevitable result is the division of society into warring classes. Thus it is to-day. The private ownership of the natural opportunities (land) from, and the necessary social opportunities (capital) with which to earn a living, places the needed machinery of production into the hands of a small idle class, that thereby is able to fleece and keep in subjection the mass of the people, the working class; that idle class develops into anarchic tyrants, and the example it sets spurs to similar deeds of uncon-

scionable violence its psychologic counterparts—those who fain would be the tyrants and dictators of the race, but who have been worsted in the individualistic wrestling match. Out of this special conflict spring the organized Anarchists, the fat swine, and the unorganized Anarchists, the lean, razor-back swine—the Cánovas del Castillos and the Gollis.

While these two carry on their special warfare, the class-conscious proletariat, conscious both of its class interests and class mission, together with all those, who, without being of that class, are both intelligent and decent enough to plant themselves in its camp, are steadily drilling the reputable portions of all nations into a solid body upon the lines of civilized warfare, to the end of overthrowing this Anarchist or Capitalist system by taking evolution by hand and placing into the hands of the Commonwealth the machinery of production that the Commonwealth needs to live by.

To others the tears of rage; to others the joys of hyenas; to others the pity of sympathy; to others the panic of helplessness, terrorized ignorance—to the Socialists fresh impetus, gathered from the cumulative phenomena that they alone understand, and that prove to them both the correctness of their premises and the urgency of their work.

PENNY WISE, POUND FOOLISH.

An admission by United States Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, on the clash of interests among the bosses, serves excellently to illustrate the worse than folly on the part of the proletariat in taking up capitalist issues, such conduct being identical with the hopeless splitting up of their ranks and fighting one another, instead of jointly fighting the common foe—the pillagers of their wages.

Said Senator Hawley:

"The most singular clashes of interests are developed as the work goes on from paragraph to paragraph." What is raw material to one man is elaborated product to another. One wants wool admitted free of duty that he may produce his cloth cheaper, and the great body of farmers scattered all over the union demand a duty upon wool to aid them in securing good prices for what is to them the finished product. This is the simplest of cases."

Now, imagine the employees of the manufacturers of wool listening to a Gompers, or some such ignoramus, and taking up the cudgels for their low tariff bosses with low tariff resolutions addressed to Congress, while at the same time some other ignoramus of the Gompers stripe, who seeks to organize the farm hands, addresses his hearers for the purpose of inducing them to take up the cudgels for their high tariff bosses with high tariff resolutions addressed to Congress, and each set of resolutions declaring, with an emphasis peculiar to the inspiration of labor fakirs, that, without it is listened to, the "interests of labor will be put in jeopardy," and "labor will revenge itself at the polls"! Imagine that, a sight not difficult to imagine, it is of daily occurrence, and what is the result? The employees of each set of bosses stand up hostile to one another; the identity of their interests is lost sight of; each is made to believe that the other's interests are opposed to its own; they lose all consciousness of a common cause; their central organizations become ropes of sand; in short, their forces are shattered.

Such is the condition that the stupid policy of being guided by the motto: "Something Now!" invariably places the working classes in. The only "Something" worth striving for "Now," because it is the only one attainable "Now," is the laying of as solid a foundation as possible on which to move step by step to the conquest of the public powers, and thereby bring nearer the day of emancipation. All other "Somethings Now" are snares and delusions, children of a policy proverbially false, the policy "Penny wise, pound foolish."

We have received for publication, but decline with thanks, an extensive article, essay or speech by "Lady Cook, née Tennessee C. Claflin," on "Illegitimacy." This wonderful production starts with this wonderful assertion: "All authorities concur that no social subject is more difficult of right consideration than that of illegitimacy, and none more urgently in need of adjustment."

Once a person becomes a crank, his sense of perspective, of the relation of cause and effect, and of the relation of things gets as booby as the brains of a Prohibition delegate to a convention at a good distance from his home and his watchful wife.

A card lies before us in pale green on which in various types is printed the legend:

C. W. MOWBRAY,
23 years a Trade Unionist.
Late Gen. Organizer J. T. U. of A.
LIQUOR DEALER.

The rest of the printed matter gives the fellow's address, and also informs the public that "Choice Wines and Spirits a Specialty."

Evidently faking as an Anarchist and "pure and simple" organizer of the A. F. of L. did not prove lucrative. The development of these fellows does one good to look at. They drift on the waves of time, and finally, like the inmates of houses of prostitution, simply disappear.

This Mowbray was imported from England to "do up" the S. L. P. Now he has joined the "alienated individuals and elements of strength" below the horizon.

A WORD WITH THE "CITIZEN".

Having, from a close observation of Mr. Eugene V. Debs' career, come to the conclusion that he was, to put it mildly, an indifferent organizer, and not understanding how the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" could refer to him as a "superb organizer," we asked it, in our issue of last July 25, on what facts or fact it grounded its opinion. Answering the question, the "Citizen" says in its issue of last July 31:

"Upon his record while a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen."

"Upon his record as president of the American Railway Union."

"Upon his work at present as president and organizer of the Social Democracy."

Fortunately for the elucidation of the point at issue, the "Citizen" of that very date furnishes the material to rebut its proof. On the same page on which it gives the above quoted answer, it reproduces, under approving head-lines, our "Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan" of last June 27, which demolishes all claims of Mr. Debs as an organizer. Brother Jonathan sets up a certain principle of organization and tactics as the proper one, in contradiction to the principle of organization and tactics followed by the Socialist Labor party, and Uncle Sam demolishes Brother Jonathan. Now then, not the argument only, but THE VERY WORDS USED BY BROTHER JONATHAN ARE TAKEN LITERALLY FROM MR. DEBS' HANDEL HALL SPEECH, pronounced last June 15th in Chicago, and printed in his organ, the Terre Haute, Ind., "Railway Times," of the same date.

The theory that success in the emancipation of the workers must be predicated upon organizations that do for them something now, right away, is one so fundamentally wrong that no organization built upon it can succeed or accomplish aught; and the organizer who proceeds upon that theory reveals so gross an ignorance of the mechanism of movement that, whatever else he may, lay claim to, as an organizer he is unfit. Now then, from that very principle, one of the unfortunate principles upon which the "pure and simple" unions have been built, and thanks to which they are impotent, did Mr. Debs proceed in every organization that he has undertaken: that principle guided him with the A. R. U., that principle was the one he lengthily dwelt on in the launching of his "Social Democracy," and the very words he used, repeated by Brother Jonathan, are taken up by Uncle Sam and refuted—to the complete satisfaction of the "Citizen." There is much more to be said on this, but we need not follow this point any further just now, thanks to the valuable aid furnished us by the "Citizen" itself to refute itself.

But in answering our question, the "Citizen" extended itself a good deal beyond the inquiry. It raised new points by making new assertions. It claims that Mr. Debs' excellency is shown by, and he deserves the support of the true radicals and revolutionists because of the bitterness with which he is attacked by fellows of the Weissmann and Arthur stripe; that he has rejected Bryanism and its middle class palliatives; that he does not pretend to have learned all worth knowing, but is "steadily progressing"; that he is now a full-fledged Socialist; and, finally, that in 1900 a "stentorian shout of 'Debs for President'" may yet proceed from the "class-conscious proletariat from the Atlantic to the Pacific." Although these are all extraneous matters to the discussion that we initiated—an organizer being one thing; an eloquent and pleasant speaker another—we shall not do the "Citizen" the discourtesy of ignoring its further arguments.

The argument about Weissmann and Arthur is dangerous; all the more so because plausible. Should the true radicals and revolutionists support Cleveland free trade because fellows of the stripe of Hanna and Aldrich bitterly assault him and it? Is the bitterness with which fellows of the stripe of Professor Green Goods and the Astors assail the single tax a reason for us to support that? Should we be supporters of the silver mine barons because commentators like J. Pierpont Morgan bitterly assail them? It is safe to say the "Citizen" will emphatically answer "No!" It is not the enemies, whom a man or thing attracts, that justifies or should recommend him or its being supported. The support of him or it must depend wholly upon his or its own merits. The danger in the "Citizen's" argument has been experienced only recently, when the hatred that the gold bugs, being the most evident capitalists, had engendered caused many light-headed people to imagine the rascally crew of silver mine barons to be better just because these were bitterly assailed by the gold bugs. The attitude of the Weissmanns, Arthurs, Sovereigns, Gomperses and other such vermin is no argument why a thing of person should be supported.

Neither is the "Citizen" more felicitous when it claims that Mr. Debs has rejected Bryan middle class palliatives. To judge by his pronunciamento, published in his organ, the "Railway Times," of last January 1, the only thing he did reject was the only sensible thing in Bryanism, to wit, the ballot. In that pronunciamento he was full of encomiums for the silver question; the only thing that he rejected was the ballot, by pronouncing it "unreliable as a weapon to execute the will of the people."

Neither do the facts warrant the statement that Mr. Debs is "steadily progressing." What he says now he said fully three years ago. At the Congressional investigation of the Pullman strike Mr. Debs pronounced himself a Socialist in express words; subsequently, in express words, he took that back; his organ, the "Railway Times," of March 16, 1896, published in extenso an interview with him in the South in the course of which, being asked by the reporter, "Are you a Socialist?" his answer was a prompt "No." What with that and his standing now upon the identical principle of organization, that he stood on when he organized the A. R. U., and when he stood for the Presidential nominee of the silver mine barons, we

can see no progress. Motion is not necessarily progress. Mr. Debs can no more be said to have progressed because he has frequently changed front than a rudderless ship, tossed about with starboard where larboard was before, or with poop where prow once stood, can be said to progress.

Again, the facts flatly deny the statement that Mr. Debs is now a "full-fledged" Socialist. A full-fledged Socialist does not, cannot hold to the view that the proletariat must be emancipated from above; a full-fledged Socialist, consequently, does not, cannot hold that political power flows from and does not precede economic power, and lean upon the property-holding classes for necessary aid. Mr. Debs does this. His platform is a mutilation and garbled edition of the Socialist Labor party's platform, all the passages that bank the movement upon the class-conscious proletariat being expunged, and his organ, the "Social Democrat," pointedly preaches the doctrine that political power must precede economic power, a doctrine that is in flat contradiction to the full-fledged Socialist principle of the class struggle, the principle that, if the proletariat is to be free, it must free itself.

What may happen in 1900 we know not. Prophets are those who evolve out of their own inward consciences the views they have of the future. We are no prophets. Socialists stand on facts; all the deductions they draw are from the facts accessible to them. From these facts we conclude that, were this 1890, Mr. Eugene V. Debs would assuredly not be the candidate of the S. L. P.

We presume that much of what we here say is painful to the "Citizen"; we know how painful it is to have one's idols thrown down; and we sympathize with the "Citizen" all the more as we ourselves retain a soft spot for Mr. Debs. But our private likes and dislikes may not, and, as far as we can help it, shall not interfere with our calmness of judgment in these times of confusion which require, above all, calm reasoning. Accordingly, we can distinguish clearly between a popular liking for a man and a popular reliance in his judgment. Mr. Debs enjoys the former, he conspicuously does not enjoy the latter, nor is the day remote when the "Citizen" will have learned by positive evidence that (what may seem to be proof of the reverse of our estimate, to wit, the numerous "flourishing" organizations of the Debs party, reported in his organ) are pure fakes.

The stentorian call from the class-conscious proletariat of the land, for the man whom it will some day call to the helm to direct the battle against the foe of civilization, will be addressed to that man in whose judgment, like in the case of Lincoln, it had learned to have confidence; to that man in the firmness of whose course it has learned to rely. Nor, the age of miracle being gone by, is it likely that that man will be picked out of a political party that is handed down from above by one man, instead of out of that political party that rose from below, out of the loins, so to speak, of the proletarian masses themselves, moulded out of their brains, shaped out of their bones, watered with their tears, consecrated by their hopes, their defeats and their successes, held up and pushed forward and reared into power by their efforts, the party that unbendingly upheld the banner of the class-conscious proletariat, and midst rain and shine stood the brunt of the fray, unfettered by the storms that blew over it, and that by its very firmness is bringing light out of chaos.

As we said to Edward Bellamy, the distinguished author of "Looking Backward," when, in 1892, he looked for the party of emancipation in Populism, so say we to-day to the "Citizen": "The polar star lies North; you vainly look for it below the equator."

Whatever became of that "Miners' Day"? The "Conference of Labor Leaders," that met last month at Wheeling, W. Va., enacted a decree that that day be held on the 5th instant. The day came and went—in no way different from any other; it gave no token of itself to indicate the distinction that had been conferred upon it by the "Conference of Labor Leaders," at which, upon motion of General Master Workman (sic) James R. Sovereign, President (sic) Samuel Gompers presided.

Sic transit gloria fakirorum—they have shrunk to such little measure that there is not over a corporal's guard to do them reverence, and their orders are no longer responded to by even a faint echo!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

God prosper, speed and save,
God raise from England's grave,
Her murdered Queen!
Pave with swift victory
The steps of LIBERTY
Whom Britons own to be
Immortal Queen!

See, she comes throned on high
On swift Eternity!
God save the Queen!
Millions on millions wait,
Firm, rapid and elate,
On her majestic state—
God save the Queen!

She is Thine own pure soul
Moulding the mighty whole.
God save the Queen!
She is Thine own deep love
Rained down from heaven above,
Wherever she rests or move,
God save the Queen!

Wilder her enemies
In their own dark disguise!
God save the Queen!
All earthly things that dare
Her sacred name to bear,
Strip them, as kings are, bare:
God save our Queen!

Be her eternal throne
Built in our hearts alone—
God save the Queen!
Let the oppressor hold
Canopied seats of gold;
She sits enthroned of old
O'er our hearts Queen!

Lips touched by seraphim
Breathe out the choral hymn
"God save the Queen!"
Sweet as if angels sang,
Loud as the trumpet's clang
Wakening the world's dead gang—
God save the Queen!
SHELLEY.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Upon the request from many sides, the below is produced from the issue of December 1, 1895.)

Brother Jonathan—It is a great pity about THE PEOPLE.

Uncle Sam—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Well, you see, it seems to imagine that everybody is a Socialist.

U. S. (putting his right hand to his right ear)—Eh?! Say that again, will you?

B. J.—It seems to think everybody is a Socialist, and that is a mistake.

U. S. (with a broad grin)—That charge takes the cake. I've heard a good many more or less ridiculous charges against that paper; but this one, that it takes everybody to be a Socialist, does sound as the most idiotic yet.

B. J.—Do you read it?

U. S.—Regularly.

B. J.—Then I'm surprised you don't understand what I mean.

U. S.—Well, I surely don't; kindly explain.

B. J.—I shall gladly do so; and you will agree with me; and you may then join me in getting it change its course in the matter.

U. S.—Let her rip. Explain away.

B. J.—Won't you agree that most if not all its space is taken up with economic and sociologic and statistical articles?

U. S.—That's so to a t.

B. J.—And won't you admit that such articles are comparatively difficult to understand?

U. S.—Admitted.

B. J.—And don't you see that other articles that are less difficult would be more readily understood, and would be pleasanter to read?

U. S.—For instance.

B. J.—For instance, historic articles, light criticisms, satirical squibs on the present system, "arrow heads" showing that things are out of gear, pointed exposures of the trickery of capitalist politicians, and so forth. Such things would be spicy.

U. S.—And do you mean to say the paper has none of these?

B. J.—No; I would not say that. But what I do say is that it has too little of these, and too much of the others. If it were to invert the order and write more of these and less of the hard scientific matter it would reach more people and do better work.

U. S.—Hem!

B. J.—Ain't it?

U. S.—I don't quite understand. You stated that THE PEOPLE wrote as though everybody was a Socialist.

B. J.—Exactly. Didn't I make that plain?

U. S.—Hardly.

B. J.—See here. A scientific article may be understood by one who is already a Socialist, while any of those light shafts I mentioned can be read with pleasure.

U. S.—And UNDERSTOOD by people who are not yet Socialists?

B. J. (rubbing his hands)—Now you got it! Now you got it!

U. S.—"It"? Nay, nay; I got "YOU."

B. J.—Me?

U. S.—Yes. Your reasoning amounts to this: Light articles can be easily understood by people who are not Socialists;—

B. J. nods smiling approvingly.

U. S.—Articles on political economy and kindred subjects are harder to understand by people who are not Socialists;—

B. J. nods, and smiles still more approvingly.

U. S.—From this you draw the conclusion that the scientific articles must be addressed to Socialists;—

B. J. getting beside himself with nods and smiles of approval.

U. S.—And that the light articles are addressed to and can profit only with non-Socialists;—

B. J.—You got it! You got it!

U. S.—Hence you conclude further that a paper that publishes mostly economic articles can address itself only to Socialists;—

B. J.—I see you got it straight!

U. S.—And what you hold is that a Socialist propaganda paper should try to reach non-Socialists, and that to do that it should have mostly light articles of criticism. Isn't that it?

B. J.—Exactly. Ain't I right?

U. S.—You are wrong!

mentation, if sound, must be scientific. Your charge, like all charges I have ever heard against THE PEOPLE vanishes into thin smoke as soon as looked into.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The Waco, Tex., "Brann's Iconoclast," sizes up the theory and status of the single tax in masterly manner:

"He (Henry George) is a well-intentioned man, who confidently believes that he can work miracles—can reverse the law of cause and effect and make the poverty-stricken millions prosperous by revoking the taxes of the rich and increasing the burdens of the poor. * * * The opportunity is even now for the birth of a new party, springing Minerva-like from the brow of the American Jove; but Mr. George cannot work the combination. In fact, the public is becoming just a trifle tired of him, as it does of all men who have slipped their trolley-pole. Single tax papers now run largely to 'boiler plate' and are not so ably edited as in the erstwhile. If I mistake not, Mr. George was unable to keep one of these expounders of his doctrines from running upon the financial rocks. Certain it is that those which still linger have but limited circulation, and are managed by men who seem to exist by chewing the rag end of hope deferred, and sucking the juice."

The "Ladies' Home Journal" for last month contains a passage that should entitle it to the name of "The Home-Destroying and Prostitution-Fomenting Journal." This is the passage:

"Statistics show that the war cry, 'The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer,' is absolutely false. There are two classes of people in the United States who are growing richer—the rich and the poor. The savings bank depositors of the country (for 1894-95) number 4,875,519, being one individual in every fourteen, or one member of every three families, the total amount, \$1,810,597,023 being more than that of all the savings banks of all Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Spain, Scandinavia and Switzerland. The average of deposit is \$371.36. Since 1840, while the population is only four times as great, the number of savings bank depositors is sixty-two times as great. The total amount of deposits is 127 times as much, and the average of the individual deposits is just about double."

Apart from the fact, recently made public, that during the last year the deposits in the savings banks of this State have increased by eight millions and the withdrawals by twelve millions—a fact that is not indicative of prosperity, THE PEOPLE has more than once pointed out the malicious fallacy that lurks behind the swollen figures of bank deposits trotted out before the unsuspecting to make them believe they were growing richer, when in fact they are growing poorer. Only recently, in our issue of November 29, 1896, Comrade Lucien Sanliel demolished with trenchant figures the false statements of capitalist mouth-pieces about the "large amounts of money saved" by the workers; he proved that the overwhelming majority of depositors were middle class men and that overwhelming amount of the savings are theirs. Thus, fundamentally, the "Home Journal's" argument is wrong. The working class, averaging barely \$300 wages a year, have no deposits to make; that they are not the depositors Comrade Sanliel's figures demonstrate, and that they are growing poorer everything attests.

But the "Home Journal" incurs more offenses than this. What of it if over four million people have deposits averaging \$371.36? Does that give independence to any of these? No. Their savings are too slight to enable any of them to compete with the large capitalists. They place these savings in the banks, and there the accumulations of hundreds of thousands of them, gathered together, become available only to the large capitalists. These borrow the deposits; buy with them improved machinery; are thereby able to produce more plentifully and more cheaply; and the consequence is that more workers are thrown out of work, and more middle class people are incapacitated from competing with the big fellows.

Inherently false, the "Ladies' Home Journal's" figures serve only the capitalist's purpose of deceiving the people, keeping them in false gaze, and, thus leading them by the nose, drag them down further and further till, in the abjectness of their misery and the stupor of their ignorance, they shall be found wholly helpless. This process is the only one the infamous class of capitalists relies upon to save its neck; and this process is one of brutal and refined murder, a process that breaks up the family and home of the large majority of our people; that tears the mother from her infants and her hearth—snatches the children from the playground and schoolhouse to grind dollars out of them in the factories, and that, by its steady process of reduction of wages, breeds prostitution as the Dismal Swamp breeds mosquitoes.

In every respect the judgment is right that the name "Ladies' Home Journal" is a misnomer and should be changed into "The Home-Destroying and Prostitution-Fomenting Journal."

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following stores:
Bingham's Restaurant, Washington St.
Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge.
Crosswell's Store, Harrison Avenue, near Bennett St.

THE WAYS OF THE NEW.

POLK, Pa., August 1.—The "glorious fourth" of July, with its spouters, of whom it can be truly said, "The dog has returned to its vomit, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire," with its fireworks, fuss and smoke, has departed far enough out into space to give room for the Socialist also to say something about the revolution.

We can keep in mind that the bone of contention was the government of the colonies, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence was an act of paramount importance to organize and direct the revolutionary forces in their struggle against an Old Established Force. The lesson of greatest importance to Socialist and others "leaning that way," is this, that the New was UNABLE TO DO ANYTHING "along the lines" of Republicanism until it was ABLE TO OVERTHROW THE OLD, and that after it did overthrow the Old, the Old had no influence over the New, thus leaving the New to realize its ideals as best it could.

In all successful revolutions the New is able to overcome the Old because the New is in harmony with the economic development at the time, while the Old was in harmony with it at the time of the previous revolution that put it in power. Hence the power of the New waxes as the economic development progresses, while the power of the Old wanes in the same ratio, and from the same causes.

In all revolutions we find three classes of people in activity; first, the beneficiaries of the Old System, who strive to retain it and to induce others to retain it, whose interests do not naturally demand the retention of the Old; second, those who are forced to stifle the Old for their self-preservation, and do so in the hope of making room for some New ideal that they hope to be sufficient for their happiness; and, lastly, a nondescript class, who would retain the Old, and yet would, for the amelioration of their sufferings caused by the Old, try to obtain relief through the methods advocated by the New, keeping their cake and eating it also, in their mind. Now, as we, too, all of us, must either keep capitalism for our ideal and strive to retain it, or must reject capitalism as an ideal and strive to overthrow it, unless, indeed, we would try to retain it, and at the same time try to obtain results that can only come by capitalism's departure—and get it in the neck for our trouble and reform.

As to retaining capitalism, each day adds to the evidence of its inadequacy, and the societies, as the sands of the shore for multitude, who are diligently wiping off the social ulcers with their "suppression of vice," their infusion of soap and "patriotism" into "the worthy poor" and what not, have an impossible task before them, for old age never grows younger.

We can easily understand and tolerate these, but what can we say of those who would better society without changing it? In the case of the American colonies, what could they have done to better themselves in the matter at dispute between them and England without changing their relations to her, and how could they change relations without a revolution, unless, indeed, England voluntarily gave them what they wanted for the asking, and you know too well that governments do not acquire greatness by such methods. Our fathers said they would fight for independence from this power, and we celebrate the declaration because they did and won. Imagine Washington, Jefferson and such starting a "Republican colony" in Pennsylvania at \$100 the share as an "object lesson" instead! Or imagine their trying to do business among themselves with "labor certificates or greenbacks," all without England's consent! Or suppose they "struck" and would not work for English employers, where there was such, or "boycotted" English-made goods to obtain the relief sought for. No; it was evident to even school children that, to obtain relief from any of their oppressions, they must wage a successful revolution, and they did. When we stop to find out the fact that all social forces must be obedient to the dominant social force, capitalism today, feudalism, yesterday, and Socialism to-morrow, then can we see that we cannot broach any project that will in any way detract from capitalism, and we need not depend on any of the minor forces in society that claims to aid us, if our course is to obtain anything from capitalism that it does not voluntarily grant, for such forces must be servants to capitalism or cease to exist.

Capitalism's power to do all these things lies in the LAW that makes the means of production and distribution—capital—private property, which laws can only be overturned by political action; and such political action can be only desired by those who suffer by such arrangements, namely, the class who work for wages, the proletariat, together with such of the middle class that are proletarians by foresight. Hence all who work for wages or believe that they soon will, should unite in such adequate organizations as the S. L. P. furnishes, and refrain from all foolishness, sticking to the one task until that be completed—that task the overthrow of the capitalist system of society by the ballot and the incidental agitation and education. Don't put too much faith in the cry of those who strain at gnats and swallow camels, who condemn the "narrowness" of the S. L. P. and picture a life in the ranks as hard and such like; it is not so. If the S. L. P. required any of the foolish things that some "reform parties" do, then they might talk. The Socialist is free to make of himself the best he can under the present system, not being called on to "boycott national bank notes," to "boycott department stores," to "use no foreign-made merchandise," to vote for "friends" of their labor leaders, leaving their own interests unattended to; to sell all they have and give to the poor; to drink nothing stronger than lemonade, even if they wanted it; to be unneighborly to your neighbor because of his religion or his lack of it; to pay installments on col-

stock, or, worse yet, to think you will better yourself by packing off to some half-civilized clearing to "establish the true way," etc., etc. The Socialist is the most free man that the country has; free from party thralldom; using the initiative and referendum in its business; free from economic heresies, having the light of science, reason and history to guide him; free from demagogic fusions and deals and the conflicting forces bottled up within him, resulting, from such course: free from fakirs, bosses and charlatans, and therefore free to strike for his liberty, and his mind free to perceive the truth in that matter; free to use his ballot for himself, knowing well its full value; not heeding the capitalist, who at elections moves heaven and earth to have him use it for his benefit.

Come with us and use your efforts with us to obtain our freedom.

"Our liberties we prize; our rights we will maintain."

O. N. E. LACKAIL.

A CASE IN POINT.

The Capitalist Gutter Snipe Reporters Like Lying for a Living.

In last week's PEOPLE account was given of a lie, taken of whole cloth, by a paper that claimed to report one of Comrade Hickey's meetings at Matteawan. The below is a voluntary and spontaneous letter from a disinterested spectator, addressed to the Newburg "News," that shows how the capitalist methods are reacting upon themselves: Editor News:—

Kindly permit me through the columns of your widely read paper to correct a gross mis-statement that appeared in the New York "Sun" of yesterday, to the effect that Jacob Startiski, an Anarchist, who had been delivering Socialistic addresses in Newburgh, had visited Matteawan in the company of friends for the purpose of propagating Socialism, etc., that a man in the audience had called the speaker a liar, that a row ensued, in which a man got stabbed, and that Startiski was arrested, locked up and fined \$25 next morning, etc. The creature who could sit down and deliberately pen so malicious a falsehood is worthy a place on the editorial staff of that malignant of workmen, the "Sun."

The facts are, the speaker's name is not Jacob Startiski, but Thomas H. Hickey. The writer got the name as nearly correct as he did the account of what followed. It is true, indeed, that Mr. Hickey and his friends invaded Matteawan, but their mission was one of peace. Having first received permission from the proper authorities to hold their meeting, they began at once to talk to an audience that fast swelled to very large respectable proportions. After talking for more than an hour and a half, and while discussing the abolition of the wage system, a young man of clerical appearance asked: "What would the Socialists substitute for wages?"

Mr. Hickey was explaining, and evidently to the satisfaction of his hearers, how Socialism would work regarding wages, and how it would benefit the working people, when the last car for the ferry came along and the Newburgh party were obliged to leave or remain for the night in Matteawan.

The audience was as attentive and as respectful to the speakers as it was possible for them to be, and the gentlemen who composed the party of visitors are indignant that such a slander should be uttered against the people of Matteawan by an Ananias in their midst. There was positively no sign of disturbance during the meeting, and those who went there are much surprised if any took place after they left. And as there had not been any disturbance it is hardly likely that Startiski (Hickey) was arrested and fined \$25 for complicity in a row that did not take place. The wish was, very probably, father to the thought in the envenomed mind of the man who penned the article.

The writer of this is not a Socialist, nor does he believe that to achieve Socialism is possible. Still, Socialists, like others, are entitled to a fair hearing; they are honest and sincere in their opinions, and are, consequently, entitled to our respect. Their activity and perseverance under the greatest discouragements provokes our admiration, but they are not violent. Men who teach the brotherhood of man, no matter how mistaken they may be, are not the men to encourage bloodshed or riot. We know them to be self-sacrificing and patient in their hope to raise the working class to a higher plane than that which they now occupy. Their intentions and their efforts are certainly commendable. If they are wrong, the only proper way to do is to meet them with argument fair and square. Wrong will not prevail against right. We, of Newburgh, who know these gentlemen well, and who have been witnesses to their methods, can cheerfully fling back the slander upon the head of the mercenary hireling who would malign respectable men in an effort to lick the feet of his master. JUSTITIA.

Comrades and Friends.

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association has resolved to hold a Labor Day Festival on Monday, September 8th, in its hall and park. Your organization is cordially invited to attend the same as a body. Admission free. The Labor Lyceum being at least one of the most important centres of the local labor movement, we expect that this affair will be recognized as a labor demonstration, and that you will take the invitation in this spirit. Popular games, bowling, shooting, etc., are provided for.

Fraternally yours, The Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association.

C. SCHNEPPE, Secy.

To Irish Comrades.

All the copies of the pamphlet "The Rights of Ireland and the Faith of a Felon," received from Dublin from the Irish Socialist Republican Party, have been sold out; and there only remain on hand samples of the handsome green due card of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, which can be had at 5 cents each from

Labor News Co.,

64 E. 4th street, New York City.

This receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

POLITICAL WISDOM.

The following letter covers quite a block on the domain of the ethics and tactics of the Socialist Labor party:

To the Editor of the Los Angeles Herald:—

Mr. Bowman's letter in yours of the 23d instant excusing himself for voting and acting with the Populists while his views are those of the Socialists, touches upon a problem that is presenting itself to many.

I, as a Socialist, am in full sympathy with the Chicago platform, except the "silver plank." The personnel of the followers of that platform are much nearer to me than Hanna's cohorts, known as the Republican party, but am I justified in voting for silver on this account, when I not only believe it to be a useless, but actually a bad measure, for the workingmen in particular and the country in general. The reasons why Socialists are against silver are well known to every one who has followed the question with any attention. I will not go into the argument, pro and con, of silver here, as this letter is simply written to throw light on the vexed question of policy to be decided upon by Socialists who are admittedly against silver, but who think it better to swallow the pill and act with the Populists than to act as a separate party by themselves.

I claim that it is practically impossible for an honest Socialist who has a clear and sound knowledge of the economics involved in the silver question to act with the Populists. His Socialist theory is that the free coinage of silver will debase the standard of value and hence diminish the purchasing power of wages, with a net result of helping solely the employing class. Now this theory may be entirely wrong, but it is the universal theory of every educated Socialist in every part of the world, and I challenge Mr. Bowman, if he denies it, to show me any authorized document issued by a Socialist party anywhere that will discredit the statement.

How, then, can a Socialist speak from a Populist platform, sandwiched in between other speakers who are enunciating views entirely opposed to his own? If he remains silent on silver, the audience naturally must believe he coincides with the other speakers, and if he should differ from them he would be hissed from the meeting as a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Suppose Bryan had been elected, and that silver was by this time coined free and that the Socialist prediction had come true of no good result following?

Would not the Democratic party be in the same discredited position before the country that the Republican party now occupies, with its unfulfilled promises of prosperity?

What a picture for the gods would the Bowmans then present to their deluded followers in trying to justify their leadership by explaining that they never really believed in the efficacy of free silver as a remedy, but they had advocated it, to use Mr. Bowman's own words, "because it commands a following which will make it effective in sweeping the country in 1900."

I condemn a Socialist who advocates silver as being both dishonest and impolitic. He has nothing to gain for his cause either in the event of silver losing or winning the day. If he loses he will be impressed into further battles for a remedy which he knows is futile, and if it wins he will suffer the discredit of having led his supporters into battle only to win a victory absolutely barren of prominent results.

It is not true, as Mr. Bowman asserts, that "a political party too small to command respect has the inevitable effect to keep that party and its policy in a hopeless minority."

Was the policy of the old Abolition party such that it kept the policy of abolition forever in a hopeless minority? Is Mr. Bowman so ignorant of the course of modern political life as to not know the marvelous growth of the Socialist party in Germany from nothing a few years ago to nearly two millions today has been entirely accomplished by their sticking straight to a platform of pure Socialism with no compromises and no entangling alliances "in order to sweep the country." The parallel he draws about the failure of the Prohibition party to accomplish their aim by means of a separate party is not apposite. If so, then his advice would be for them to join the Populists and whoop it up for silver even if they don't believe in it in the hope of getting in position some day to swing the silver crowd into the blue ribbon crusade.

As to the charge that the Socialists propose the impossible of immediate attainment and that sudden changes are against nature, I would simply ask Mr. Bowman to name one single item in the Socialist platform that is impossible of attainment.

I would also ask if Mr. Bowman considers the hatching of a chicken or the birth of a child particularly unnatural acts, or does he think that if he had the making of things instead of Dame Nature he would prolong the pains of parturition from hours to months in order to prevent what he calls a "cataclysm." Even his argument about the "gradual betterment of fruits, flowers, birds, etc., is not based on fact. Almost every great advance has been quite sudden, unexpected and accidental.

Unexpectedly and without man's guidance a tree in the orange grove bears a seedless orange. It is christened the "navel," and the buds from this one "cataclysm" in nature are the beginning of all our navel oranges. Nature has created a "sport." From these "sports" are derived nearly every advance in nature from orchids to pouter pigeons. True enough, after nature has produced the "sport" man can improve slowly and gradually, but the origin of the new species is always one of Mr. Bowman's unheard of births or cataclysms.

KLONDYKE.

To Jewish Sections and Branches.

Willshire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at \$1.25 per 1,000 or \$1.50, if sent by mail or express. Address all orders to

LABOR NEWS CO.,

64 East 4th Street, New York.

THE CASE COVERED.

The below article from the "Typographical Journal" may be considered as answering a good many more persons than the one named: It answers inferentially a swarm of carrion crows, whose cavings at times fill the air with misquotations and falsifications of Socialist work, and of the work of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Here is the article: In the "Typographical Journal" for July 1st there appeared, in an article headed "Folly Laughs When Wisdom Stumbles" (Alexander Spencer, of Chicago, being the author), this paragraph:

A paragraph is going the rounds that at the Pennsylvania State Convention of the Socialist Labor party, May 30th, resolutions were adopted denouncing the American Federation of Labor unions as traitors to the class, and calling upon all true Socialists to "shun them as vipers." Now watch the American Federation of Labor crumble to pieces. Some would-be leaders apparently lack the highest grade of wisdom. They act more like restless, snarling animals than sensible human beings. With what glee will these Ishmaels read of a squabble between two powerful members of the Federation.

As a matter of justice to the Socialist Labor party at large, and especially to the members of the International Typographical Union who belong to that party (and they are numerous), I wish to state that the above paragraph is absolutely untrue. No such resolutions were adopted at the convention referred to. No such resolutions were even presented for the consideration of the convention. Neither were any resolutions adopted which could possibly be strained by a fair-minded man to imply such an opinion. In short, no resolutions were adopted in which the "American Federation of Labor unions" were referred to, much less "denounced." The convention, however, did pay its respects to the salaried officers of the American Federation of Labor, and for the purpose of removing the impression necessarily left on the minds of the uninformed by Mr. Spencer's misstatements, I ask that the following resolutions, which contain the subject matter in question, be published in our craft paper. A complete and official report of the Pennsylvania convention of the Socialist Labor party appeared in the New York PEOPLE, the official organ of the party, in the issue of June 20, and in that official report appears the following:

WHEREAS, The salaried fakirs officially representing the American Federation of Labor, who for years past have passed as non-partisan in politics, recently went to Washington, D. C., and without any instructions from the organizations they alleged to represent, petitioned the representatives of the capitalist parties for the passage of laws restricting immigration, reforming banking laws, and demanding a working day of eight hours on all government and other similar labor; and

WHEREAS, No concessions will ever be made by capitalist parties which will permanently improve the condition of the toiling masses; and

WHEREAS, Permanent improvements of the condition of labor can be secured only by representative political action of the working classes, whose object shall be the abolition of the wage competitive system, and the institution of the Co-operative Commonwealth; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we denounce as traitors to their class all fakirs and their begging attitude, and we call upon all conscientious Socialists everywhere to turn their backs upon these night birds and rally around the standard of the international revolutionary proletarian movement as personified by the Socialist party.

The only person referred to in the above resolutions are the "salaried fakirs" officially representing the American Federation of Labor, which, I submit, is quite a different thing from referring to the "American Federation of Labor unions."

The expression "shun them as vipers," does not appear at all, and there is no sentence whose meaning can possibly be twisted into such an expression. The resolutions do state that "we denounce as traitors to their class all fakirs and their begging attitude." The men whose living is bound up in the "success" of the American Federation of Labor immediately asked themselves this question:

"Who are these fakirs?" and in their own minds came back the answer, "We are."

Again they asked: "Who are 'we'?" and as quick as a flash came the answer, "We are the American Federation of Labor unions." Therefore, whom have these Socialists denounced? "Why, the American Federation of Labor unions, of course." So the paragraph to which Mr. Spencer refers was passed on, and no greater libel on the members of the party could have been possible. The charge is absurd on its very face. Most of the Socialists are members of unions affiliated with the Federation. Hence, if they denounced the Federation unions as being traitors to the class, they would be simply denouncing themselves as traitors to the class. There is a great difference between denouncing as fakirs the officers of a union and denouncing as fakirs the members of that union.

It would have been so easy for Mr. Spencer to have learned the truth had he desired to do so. It would have cost but a postal card for him to have addressed the State Committee of the party in Pennsylvania, or the National Headquarters at New York. He could even have gotten all the particulars regarding the convention from any of the Cook County Socialists. But he couldn't afford that. So anxious, seemingly, to create a prejudice against a movement that is world-wide in its scope, and in whose membership are found hundreds of his own craft, he jumps with avidity at the piece of fiction and scatters it broadcast through the medium of "The Typographical Journal."

If an "Ishmael" is a member of a trades union who does not believe any good can come to the working class from the methods pursued by the American Federation of Labor, there are thousands of "Ishmaels" in the unions affiliated with that body. If holding such views, and expressing them, and trying to get others to hold the same views, makes one an "Ishmael," the

writer of this protest belongs to that class, and I am not a member of the Socialist Labor party either.

The Socialists know that no possible good can come to the working class unless that class conquers the political power of the governments of the earth, and then uses that power to emancipate itself and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. The American Federation is against conquering the political powers of the governments, and clings to "pure and simple" organization along the old lines. Believing as they do, is it proper for the Socialists to keep silent? or are they in duty bound to express what they know to be true?

The Socialist Labor party of Pennsylvania denounced as "fakirs" the salaried officers connected with the American Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington, and called upon the working class to break away from an organization that has never done anything but collect dues and resolve. Those officers, through their official paper, deliberately garbled the resolutions, and put words and sentiments in the mouth of the convention that the convention never uttered or thought of uttering. Mr. Alexander Spencer, of Chicago, zealously lends himself to the circulation of the misstatements. And I will leave it to the readers of the "Journal" to determine who has shown the characteristics of "restless, snarling animals," the outspoken condemnation by the Socialists of men and methods that they believe stand in the way of industrial freedom, or the men who speed a libelous paragraph "on the rounds" of the trades union press.

J. I. PIERCE.

Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Let me add a foot note. In the latter part of May the National Congress of the Trades Unions of Germany met in convention at Halle. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

RESOLVED, That all form of labor organization that impedes the struggle for labor's political aims is defective, and should be rejected.

J. I. P.

THE ONE THING

Upon Which All Should Unite.

We are often urged to concentrate our efforts and apply our force to the accomplishment of one particular thing.

This I propose to show to be the only correct course, and, moreover, to demonstrate it with so much clearness that all the people will hereafter advocate that very policy.

It is certain that when too many irons are in the fire some one will be burned. Just as to-day with big capitalists fighting for the possession of the chestnuts the wage worker pulls from the fire, the worker gets burned, the small capitalist gets scorched, and the big capitalist gets the chestnuts.

Here is a ridiculous panorama of activity—society making a dog fight of itself, trying to impersonate too many characters at once, each one contending against all the others, and each and all inimical to the welfare of the whole.

It is further proposed to add to this confusion a taxation scheme, which will enable the oppressed denizens of our slums to lie away with a crooked stick to the vacant lots deserted by the millionaire capitalists with McCormack reapers and steam plows, thus bringing the landlords in gray hairs and sorrow to the graves and banishing oppression from the land.

To float such schemes in connection with all the other monstrosities of our present industrial system implies a multiplicity of contentions, and must be abandoned for some one thing.

Government ownership of railroads in itself is good, but in connection with private capital in production presents a spectacle of distinctly opposite things which can not possibly harmonize.

Direct legislation is above reproach, but why should the limb be torn from the body, where it naturally belongs, and engrafted upon a diseased monster?

The power of wealth already defies the will of the people, and courts repeal laws by a stroke of the pen.

Surely these things can never succeed in joint operation.

But the "one thing" upon which all intelligent wage workers can unite, the thing that is in itself harmony, that embraces all the integral parts necessary to a complete whole, the one, and the only thing that is in reality more than a part of a thing, and which is capable of scientific demonstration, is the Co-operative Commonwealth, and upon that one issue the S. L. P. calls upon the "Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

A. W. BARR.

Worcester, Mass.

SPREAD OF SOCIALISM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

cigarettes has advanced over 14 per cent. Oh, the beauties of high tariff!

"You can get plenty of money on good security," cries the sound money crank. A short time since a man possessing farms valued at over \$10,000 applied at a bank for a loan of \$2,400 to lift a mortgage from his property. He was refused, a forced sale followed, and the whole of his landed estates was scooped in to satisfy the mortgage. As a consequence of the competition of the Western banana farmer with our small fry Eastern shore farmer, many of the latter are fast going to grass. They begin to realize that their days are numbered as land owners. There is quite a sprinkling of Socialism among them, and contact with them leads me to believe that more than one of them will be in our ranks in advance of more than one of the strictly proletarian class. The farmers' education in economics started in the Farmers' Alliance (much broader in its scope than the pure and simple trades union), and it has not stopped there.

Well, it looks more and more like our present government is going to take a tumble in the near future, and whether it shall be pulled over on and planted in democratic or monarchical soil depends upon whether the masses will pull for themselves or the taskmasters, who are now requiring them to make brick without straw. Republicanism is a compromise between Democracy and Monarchy, and, like all other Republics, ours has given way to oligarchy, which, owing to the fact that the dollar has been set up as the standard of value instead of labor, has had a stronger pull. And thus will it ever be with Republics. KRONICK KICKER.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 104 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary M. S. Hayes, 113 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive Committee.

At the meeting held August 10th Comrade Matchett was in the chair. In the absence of the recording secretary, Comrade Stahl acted as secretary pro tem. Absent were also Bennett and Furman, the latter excused. Comrade Moore sent in his resignation from the committee, and the secretary was instructed to issue a call for nominations.

The financial report for the week ending July 31 showed receipts to have been \$31.55; expenditures, \$41.64; deficit \$10.09; for the week ending August 1st, receipts, \$72.20; expenditures, \$75.82; deficit, \$3.62.

The secretary was instructed to write to all party organizations that are reported as having been represented in a convention of the Jewish oppositionists, held on August 1st, in New York City, and demand an explanation. The auditor of the National Executive Committee of the Arbeiter-Zeitung Publishing Association rendered a complete semi-annual report, stating that he has found the books in good order and well kept. The report was received and placed on file.

Section Hartford reports the suspension of Branch 2 (Jewish), said branch having been in collusion with the oppositionist movement.

Good reports were received from the organizers Comrades Carless and Keindard, both of whom have organized new Sections. Blige Eddy of Rainier, Thurston County, Wash., and William Cory, of Anderson, Ind., were admitted as members at large, the latter to be transferred to the Indiana State Committee. Charters were granted to new Sections in Edwards, Wash., Woodhaven, No. 2, N. Y.; Youngstown and Salem, Ohio; Wilmerding and McKeesport, Pa.; Malden and Stoneham, Mass.

HENRY STAHL, Rec. Secy. pro tem.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. in Greater New York.

The Sections of the S. L. P. located within the territory of the Greater New York are hereby called upon to make nominations for one member of the National Executive Committee, in place of Comrade John H. Moore, of Branch Northfield, who has resigned. The nominations should be sent to the undersigned not later than Tuesday, August 31st, and they will then be submitted for a general vote of the aforesaid Sections.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secy.

Semi-Annual Report of the Treasurer of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,

FROM DECEMBER 26th, 1896, TO JUNE 26th, 1897.

Balance on hand Dec. 26, 1896.	\$571.08
Jan. 2—Due stamps	\$33.00
" Supplies	50
" London Congress assessment	2.30
" Collections for Campaign Fund	12.43
Jan. 9—Due stamps	66.60
" Supplies	15.06
" Collections for Campaign Fund	5.33
Jan. 16—Due stamps	23.50
" Supplies	25
" Agitation	8.00
" Collections for Campaign Fund	8.50
Jan. 23—Due stamps	77.90
" London Congress Assessment	4.20
" Supplies	50
" Collections for Campaign Fund	4.40
Jan. 30—Due stamps	101.50
" Supplies	3.20
" Collections for Campaign Fund	73.05
Feb. 6—Due stamps	10.00
" Supplies	68
Feb. 13—Due stamps	60.80
" London Congress Assessment	13.80
" Supplies	1.78
Feb. 20—Due stamps	105.30
" London Congress Assessment	3.20
" Agitation	1.25
" Supplies	7.10
Feb. 27—Due stamps	37.60
" Supplies	4.30
Mar. 6—Due stamps	90.00
" Supplies	6.70
Mar. 13—Due stamps	113.10
" Supplies	1.85
Mar. 20—Due stamps	10.20
" Supplies	1.75
Mar. 27—Due stamps	89.00
" Supplies	5.60
" Collections for Campaign Fund	2.75
Apr. 3—Due stamps	10.00
" Supplies	1.25
Apr. 10—Due stamps	51.00
" Agitation (Sec. Philadelphia for Verro)	10.00
" Supplies	6.20
Apr. 17—Due stamps	20.00
" Agitation	6.00
" Collections for Campaign Fund	2.50
" Supplies	85
Apr. 24—Due stamps	162.90
" Supplies	3.05
May 1—Due stamps	20.00
" Supplies	10.10
May 8—Due stamps	38.10
" Agitation	90
" Supplies	5.10
May 15—Due stamps	48.00
" Supplies	1.15
May 22—Due stamps	105.60
" Agitation	75
" Supplies	9.35
May 29—Due stamps	5.00
" London Congress Assessment	6.20
" Supplies	4.25
" Collections for Campaign Fund	2.55
June 5—Due stamps	90.00
" Supplies	17.10
June 12—Due stamps	59.75
" London Congress Assessment	3.00
" Balance of defunct Sec. Norwood, Mass.	5.77
" Supplies	1.03
June 19—Due stamps	42.00
" Supplies	1.00

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DIAMOND POINT

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June 26—Due stamps 222.20
London Congress Assessment 4.70
Supplies 73

Total \$2,559.85

SPECIFICATION OF RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Dec. 26, 1896. \$571.08
Dues \$1,696.75
London Congress Assessment 37.40
Collections for Campaign Fund 111.52
Supplies 110.43
Agitation 26.90
Defunct Section (Norwood, Mass.) 5.77
Total \$2,559.85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of National Secretary, 26 weeks \$350.00
Typewriter's services 40.00
Current expenses 80.32
Agitation 718.84
Agitation (Leaflets & PEOPLE) 53.90
Party papers 185.00
Rent 75.00
Editorial work 17.90
Stereopticon and slides, etc. 83.65
Typewriter (balance) 30.00
Printing 234.00
Office fixtures 14.13
Expressage, etc. 2.05
Copyright on song 2.10
Total \$1,930.99
Balance on hand June 26, 1897 628.86
Total \$2,559.85

HENRY STAHL, Treasurer.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Examined and found correct by

A. GILLHAUS,

B. WEINSTEIN,

LEO SCHMIDT.

July 17th, 1897.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9.—I was instructed to inform the National Executive Committee that Hartford Section request them to publish in the party organs that all loyal members of the late branch, No. 2, Section Hartford, who wish to retain their membership in the above Section are requested to join either of the other branches.

Yours in the cause,

C. STODEL, Organizer.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The State Committee has been organized as follows: Organizer, C. A. Baustian, 3152 Shields avenue; recording secretary, E. Richter, 3919 Indiana avenue; financial secretary, J. R. Peplin, 5525 Jackson street; treasurer, E. Kalbitz, 3060 Deering street. The other members of the committee are John Glambek and John Collins.

Massachusetts Socialists.

Dear Comrades:—There is a winning fight being made all over New England for straight Socialism.

The election in Massachusetts in November will show a healthy growth. It is important that we build up the organization. We can organize a dozen or more Sections in the State between now and next November if we will only pull off our coats and work. The Co-operative Commonwealth is worth all we can do. Let organization be the magic watchword.

I want the address of every unorganized Socialist in the State in order that we may co-operate together towards building up and increasing our power. Please write at once to

F. G. R. GORDON, Manchester, N. H., or M. RUTHER, Holyoke, Mass.

Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, August 4.—At a regular business meeting of Section Worcester held August 3, the following resolutions were adopted, their object being merely to place the Section on record:

RESOLVED, That the Worcester Section adopts THE PEOPLE as the official organ of the Section, and that we do all we can collectively and individually to maintain it as the best propaganda paper in America;

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the literary agent attend to the business part, and that the Press Committee attend to the correspondence, and that a copy be sent to THE PEOPLE.

A. W. BARR, Secretary.

New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 6.—On Sunday, 1st of August, the County of Hudson held its convention for the purpose of recommending the names of eleven assemblymen and organize itself as Section Hudson. The following names of Comrades were recommended: Thomas McKennon, Henry Palm, Geo. Bleasby, Arthur Mende, Jr., Frank Campbell, William Kersten, George P. Herrschaft, William Kamps, William Knoedler, Jacob Schwenk and Carl Pankopf.

The Section was then organized and the following Comrades were selected to constitute the Board of Officers of Section Hudson: Organizer, E. F. Wegener; corresponding and recording secretary, Carl Pankopf; financial secretary, A. Orgonik; treasurer, Joseph Gilliar.

The secretary was instructed to call for charters held by the different Sections within Hudson County and remit same; also to apply at State Committee for a charter to the newly organized Section Hudson.

NEW YORK.

All members of the Socialist Labor party residing within the County of New York should not fail to attend the County and Borough Primary that is to be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, on Saturday, August 14th, at 8 p. m.

The nominations to be made are:

1.—For President of Borough.

2.—For Sheriff.

3.—For Registrar.

4.—For County Clerk.

5.—For District Attorney.

6.—For Four Coroners.

The above date has been fixed by the Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, which committee appointed the undersigned to call the primary and make such arrangements as the occasion calls for.

J. J. KINNEALLY,
L. ABELSON.

All members of the Socialist Labor party residing within the Borough of Bronx should not fail to attend the Borough Primary that is to be held at 2842 3d avenue, on Friday, August 20th, at 8 p. m.

The nominations to be made are:

1.—For President of Borough.

2.—For Two Coroners.

The above date has been fixed by the Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, which committee appointed the undersigned to call the primary and make such arrangements as the occasion calls for.

J. J. KINNEALLY,
L. ABELSON.

Important for Buffalo.

The American Branch of Section Buffalo, S. L. P., will hold a discussion meeting on the subject: "Our Municipal Platform." Sunday, August 15th, at 8 p. m., in Labor Lyceum, 550 Broadway, near Jefferson street. You certainly have some friends who would like to know more about our principles and our city platform. Now is the time for you to bring them along. Admission free.

D. REINSTEIN.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate G. Melenhausen, of the United Engineers No. 1, was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the New York Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., and Delegate G. Wahl, of Prog. Typographical Union, L. A. No. 83, was vice-chairman.

Credentials of Pressmen and Feeders' Union were received and the delegates pledged.

An invitation was received from Beadleston & Woerz Empire Brewery Benefit Society for an excursion on Thursday, August 12, to Stimmel's Whitestone Park. It was accepted, and the complimentary tickets were distributed to the delegates.

The committee having in charge the matter of the two waiter unions reported being engaged in compiling the evidence adduced, and will render a report with recommendations on the following Sunday.

Ale and Porter Union No. 1 reported that the Executive Board had been actively engaged in visiting three breweries, and the probabilities are that within a few weeks the same would be organized.

United Engineers' Union No. 1 reported that the Standard Engineers' Union, organized by the fugitive from justice, Kurzenkabe, of seceded members, had conspired to oust its employed members from the American Brewery or attempting to force them to join the said Standard crowd. It was decided to make a fight on this case, and Delegate Ernest Bohm, Herman Rubin and Bernard Korn were selected a committee to take charge of affairs.

German Waiters' Union No. 1 reported that the lecture of Comrade Lucien Sanial last Friday was very effective. The union had resolved to call a special general meeting for this Friday at 355 Bowers to discuss ways and means whereby the union could be strengthened.

Bohemian Butchers' Union No. 1 requested that the letter containing libelous charges sent by the alleged "Butchers and Meat Cutters' Union" to the General Executive Board be turned over to them. August Waldinger was elected a committee to present the said letter to the union.

Empire City Lodge Machinists reported that a motion to hold meetings fortnightly was defeated. The lodge further reported that they sent a committee to Boss Anderson, of the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, and he declared that he had signed no contract with the German Waiters' Union, but that he was favorably inclined toward the employment of members of the German Waiters' Union No. 1.

The bartender employed at the hall told the committee "that he would not join a union because he derived no benefit therefrom, and it was no good."

Waiters' Alliance Liberty will hold a special general meeting at 282 East Houston street this Thursday at 3 p. m.

Int. Planomakers' Union reported relative to the Knabe & Sons strike, and that a Planomakers' Union was alleged to exist at Baltimore, Md. The secretary was instructed to inquire about this union, and if as reported to request that it be organized as a branch of the International Planomakers, the headquarters of which are at 342 West 42d street, New York City, and is the only organization of that trade in existence.

Prog. Typographical Union, L. A. No. 83, reported having received the charter from the S. T. & L. A. An Executive Board was elected, which is to act in conjunction with the Pressmen and Feeders, and organize the whole east-side.

Pressmen and Feeders' Union reported having endorsed the candidates of the Socialist Labor party. They also elected an Executive Board to force the organization of the trade in connection with the Progressive Typographical Union, L. A. No. 83.

Owing to the heated campaign at Newark, N. J., it was resolved not to proceed there in a body, as contemplated, but to wait until after the campaign.

Independent Bakers, Branch 2, was severely criticized for not having its delegates present at these sessions. The

consensus of opinion was that this branch only had delegates present when it had trouble with some west side shop. It was resolved to request the Joint Local Executive Board to demand of this branch that it send delegates regularly in future.

Independent Bakers, Branch 1, will be notified by the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. to remit a list of union shops at once, so that the chronic complaint that non-independent Union bread is dispensed at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, is done away with once for all.

It was announced that at the meeting of the 14th Assembly District, S. L. P., next Friday, in 10th street, a debate would ensue as to "Whether the S. T. & L. A. was beneficial to the S. L. P. or not." Delegates Lucien Sanial and George Sieburg were elected a committee to attend said meeting.

It was also reported that while D. A. No. 1 and No. 2 had elected three delegates to form a Joint Executive Board, as required by the recent convention, no such action had as yet been taken by D. A. No. 3 or 4, and hence it was resolved to request the General Executive Board to at once notify the two D. A.'s to act accordingly.

L. A. 120, S. T. & L. A.

This local of the S. T. & L. A. of St. Louis met at 410 1/2 Market street, Saturday night, August 7th.

There were four new members initiated, among them the President of the Local Union, No. 76, of the Amalgamated Association of Wood Workers; they are hardwood finishers. We are preparing to hold a series of shop meetings. If we get our printed matter out in time we will hold a shop meeting next Saturday. The time is not long until we will force the fakir from under cover; once on the run we will never let them stop until run to earth.

To the Readers of "The People."

Comrades:—Your attention is called to the fact that we are publishing a weekly Danish-Norwegian party paper in Chicago. For nearly a year we have struggled hard to keep this paper up and to increase its circulation to a paying basis; it makes progress very slowly owing to the fact that it is edited on a class-conscious basis, and it seems that most of the Danish-Norwegian workers are imbued more or less with Bryanism and half way Socialism. It ought to be clear to every class-conscious Socialist that it is of great importance to the progress of our party among the Danish-Norwegian workers to keep the paper going to clear away the political ignorance and false opinions other Danish-Norwegian papers are creating.

Some Comrades may think that we have so good agitation papers in the English language that other papers are unnecessary. We call those Comrades' attention to the fact that there are thousands of workers of every nationality who have come to this country too old to learn the English language, and our only chance to get such workers into the ranks of our party lies in advocating Socialism in their mother tongue.

We appeal to every reader of this paper to assist us to the best of his or her ability.

You can help us in the following ways—send us names and addresses of Danish-Norwegian workers in your neighborhood and call their attention to the fact that this paper exists; send names of those willing to be agents and take subscriptions.

Any financial help, little or big, to help us defray the weekly deficit will be thankfully received.

Send all communications to "Arbejderen" office, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Platform and constitution, 50 cents per 100.

Due cards, 40 cents per 100.

Application cards, 40 cents per 100.

Address all orders for supplies to the Secretary of the National Executive Committee, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York, N. Y.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$1,746.43
Axel Wiberg, Montclair, N. J. 2.00
Axel Carlson, Montclair, N. J. 2.00
J. O. Swenson, Montclair, N. J. 3.00
O. L. Wikstrom, Montclair, N. J. 1.00
Alex Enkholm, Montclair, N. J. 1.00
Carl Enarsson, Montclair, N. J. 1.00
A. Wikstrom, Montclair, N. J. 1.00
I. S. Allvin, Montclair, N. J. 1.00
Nathan Jayson, Newark, N. J.20
Scandinavian Branch, Newark, N. J. 1.00
Total \$1,759.63
HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y.

To the Assembly Districts, Wards and Branches, of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

Your attention is called to a new pamphlet, entitled "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party," which can now be had from the Organizer, at \$1 per 1,000. The above organizations should supply themselves with this pamphlet, which should be distributed at the open air meetings and other places.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,

64 East 4th street, New York.

S. L. P. Sections take Notice.

The well-known and inspiring song, written by comrade Peter E. Burrows, of Brooklyn, under the title "The Hand with the Hammer," has been set to new and beautiful music by the Russian composer Platon Brunnoff, and can now be had at the Labor News Co., 64 East 4th street, New York.

The price for single copies is 10 cents, but a liberal discount will be given to dealers, encouraging them to push the sale of the song.

No section of the party should fail

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to August 11th, 1897.

\$4,565.

Gustave Langner, Milford, Ct. \$ 30 payable: Cash.

Total this week \$ 30

The following amounts have been paid down to August 11th, incl.:
Previously acknowledged \$1,223.90
John Hoesack, Jersey City, N. J. \$1.00
Kunamel, Milwaukee, Wis. \$5.00
Eugene Hougl, West Newton, Mass. \$10.00
Fred Lange, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$1.00
Langner, Milford, Conn. \$10.00
Berni Elde, Red Wing, Minn. \$10.00
Wm. R. Chicago, Ill. \$50.00
S. E. Sperry, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$10.00
G. M. Chandler, Taunton, Mass. \$1.00
Total \$1,650.90

Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

184 William St., N. Y.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY —OF THE— UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-affirms the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of his right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, individual war and social disorder; a common wealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.
5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, looks, etc., where necessary.
10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).
13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.
15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.
17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.
18. Municipal self-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.
21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

to form a chorus and sing this song at their public meetings and other public demonstrations.

THE LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, N. Y.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publications.

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year.

The New Charter, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. \$1 per year.

The Syracuse Socialist.

The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents per year.

The Beacon, Johnston, R. I. (Fortnightly). 50 cents per year.

The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. 50 cents per year.

GERMAN.

Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year.

Cleveland Volkfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. \$2 per year.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejderen, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year.

SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year.

OUTING OF THE SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB

34th and 35th ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

SUNDAY, August 15, 1897, to

LITTLE MORRIS PARK.

Take Trolley to West Farms, then change to Williamsbridge car or walk 20 minutes to Park.

Grand Labor Day Pic-Nic

Section New Haven, Conn.

Socialist Labor Party,

at WEIDEMANN'S LION PARK,

MONDAY, September 6th.

TICKETS 10 cents. Children free.

Games and Prizes for children.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahn Club (Musicians Union).

Meetings every Tuesday at 8 p. m., 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum.

Business Secretary: Fred.

Central Labor Federation of New York

(S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets

at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Holm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International

Union No. 90. Office and Employment

Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District 1 (Bohemia), 34 East 7th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 2 (German), at 315 Forsyth st., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 3 (Irish), meets at 127 avenue A, every Saturday at